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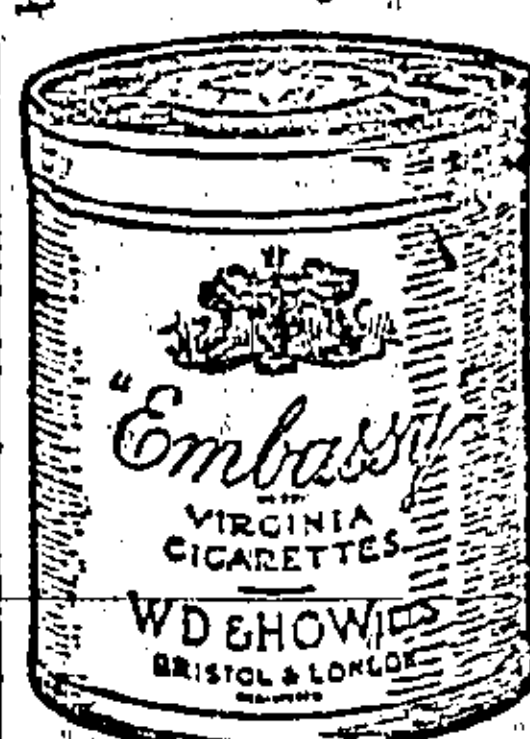
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AN EARL'S MEMORIES.

LORD WARWICK AND A MERRY
ENGLAND.

Those of us who are already in our seventh decade, and have lived the pleasant, leisurely life of England's privileged classes, must have many abiding memories of a certain inclination to share them, so far as memory may be shared, with others.

So says the Earl of Warwick in his "Memories of Sixty Years," just published by Cassell, and the remark conveys the note and atmosphere of the book. It is an agreeable volume, happy in its outlook, mellow and tolerant in its observations, genial and intimate in its stories, quietly humorous on most occasions. Once Lord Warwick, at the head of his Warwickshire Yeomanry, was approached by a "dirty and bleated old man."

"I knows you, m' lord," he began, "but you doesn't know me." "No, who the devil are you?" I replied, tartly, for my train of thought had run, right off the lines. "I'm the baby you was vaccinated from," declared the dirty man, solemnly.

ABOUT QUEEN VICTORIA.

Naturally the owner of the famous Warwick Castle had a good deal to say about it, and this concerns a royal visit.

The housekeeper at Warwick was a very stately old dame, and she was showing Queen Victoria some of the Castle collection. Among the things of historic interest are the target, the pistols, and the claymore of the unfortunate man to whom the housekeeper referred as "Prince Charlie." "Oh," said Queen Victoria, a little dully. "You mean, of course, the Pretender." "We don't call him that in our family, your majesty," she replied.

Naturally also we have glimpses of the brilliant chateaux of Warwick Castle, for Lord Warwick has the sweet art of taking his readers sweetly into his confidence. What follows goes back to their wedding: a splendid affair at Westminster Abbey married by nothing worse than the breaking of the traces of the old family coach when the horses got under way.

"I don't suppose it is a State secret—if it is I apologise beforehand—that there was some thought of a marriage between Prince Leopold and Miss Maynard. Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Rowton (Montagu Crichton) were the prime movers, and Queen Victoria took the truest interest in the possible daughter-in-law. Miss Maynard did not assist them in their project, and the proposed arrangement came to nothing. But at Claremont, near Esher, where she was on a visit, and I chanced to be a guest, we improved our acquaintance, and one wet day, out in the park, under a kindly umbrella, she accepted the suggestion that she should become my wife.

KING EDWARD'S JOKE.

Lady Warwick was, of course, the step-daughter of the late Lord Rosslyn, the "most distinguished, aristocratic, and agreeable man of his generation." Well—

There was a story going about to the effect that Lord Rosslyn and I did not get along well together after I married his step-daughter, and the Prince of Wales (King Edward), who loved a joke, said to him one day before a group of friends. "Well, Rosslyn, I hear that you are very much afraid of your son-in-law." "I'm not nearly so much afraid of him as I am of you," was the quiet reply. "How is that?" asked the Prince. "I never know, sir, what you are going to say next," was Lord Rosslyn's neat retort, and the Prince, always a sportsman, joined in the laugh.

We have "Dizzy" and "Dizzyism," if the word may be used, in an anecdote of Lord Rosslyn applying to him for the Mastership of the Buck Hounds. The old Premier looked at him, up and down, for a full minute, and at last broke out: "It can't be done, my dear Rosslyn; it can't be done. I could not be responsible to the Crown for the effect of your language upon the pack. But, don't be disappointed. You shall be Commissioner to the Church of Scotland instead!"

This was said jestingly, but it was meant seriously, and Lord Rosslyn became High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Amusing is Lord Warwick's tale of a visit to the Duke of Atholl, when everybody else was in kilts, and a disaster to the whiskey only saved his trousers. But for a compact "good story" commend us to one about the late "Ferdinand Arkwright," who favoured a "blue bottle coat with brass buttons, a very

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large neck-cloth and a big white hat," and, apparently, a certain awkwardness of inquiry.

Once, at the Governor's Ball, at Malta, he called his partner's attention to a man with a blue birth-mark on his cheek, and made some jest about it. "How dare you talk like that, sir," snapped his angry partner, "that gentleman is my husband." "Then y-y-o-u can tell me," responded Mr. Arkwright, joyfully, "if he is b-b-b-blue all over!"

Sportsmen of all sorts will find Lord Warwick's pages good, and in every sense they are "sporting," likeable, and readable.

ORDEAL OF THE PARAPET.

A REFINEMENT OF AUSTRIAN
CRUELTY.

According to an Italian semi-official communication, an Austrian prisoner of Rumanian nationality captured by the Italians says that on August 20 a Rumanian soldier was discovered attempting to escape. By order of the commander of the battalion he was obliged to stand on the parapet of the trench exposed to the fire of the Italians, while the Hungarian soldiers, with rifles pointed towards him, stood behind. The victim was weeping bitterly and was convulsed. A few minutes afterwards a rifle shot killed him.

The prisoner added that on the Russian front, where desertions among the Slav soldiers are very frequent, this system is in current use, and that if, after two hours have elapsed, the victim is not hit by the enemy fire, he is pardoned. On the Eastern front, the Russian did not fire on the Austrians whom they saw exposed to their fire on the trenches, because they were aware of this procedure.

This punishment of deserters has provoked keen indignation amongst the Rumanians.

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TRADE AND SHIPPING POLICY.

QUESTION OF FOREIGN AGREEMENTS.

The Executive Council of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom have addressed a letter to the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom and the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association on the subject of a report on shipping policy recently issued by a committee appointed by the latter bodies. The committee was appointed to advise as to the measures requisite for the maintenance of a British mercantile marine adequate to the Empire's interests in peace, as well as its needs in war.

The Council say that they are in hearty accord with the patriotic sentiments expressed in the report in most admirable terms. The letter, which is signed by Mr. R. B. Dunwoody, secretary, continues—

"My council, while recognizing how important and indeed lucrative to all concerned is the British overseas carrying trade, desire, however, to be allowed to remind your committee that British mercantile shipping as an industry is not a basic industry in the true economic sense of the term. It is for that reason that my council must adopt a standpoint of policy different from that which is apparently taken by those connected with mercantile shipping."

After stating that in times of peace the prosperity and even the existence of British mercantile shipping as an industry depend upon the power of Britain to sell its productions in the export markets of the world, and to import in return food and raw and other materials for home consumption or for manufacturing into goods for export, the council point out—

"that unless British productions are sold for export it will be beyond the power of this country to buy the productions of our Empire, and of foreign countries for import overseas to the United Kingdom. The subordination of production to sea-carriage cannot therefore be entertained for a moment. In this connexion there is a lesson to be learnt from the fate of Holland in the 17th century, where production was subordinated to the sea-carrying trade, and both were, as a consequence, lost."

The council then say that "important as are the names of those who have signed the report, they regret the absence of the signatures of several gentlemen whose names, printed in the cover of the report, appear as members of your committee, and that they would like to have seen the names of other representative and important leaders in the British ship-owning world included among the signatories to the report."

The council feel that "the regulation and reservation by the State of the coast-wise trade and shipping of an island Power are as much an integral national right and necessity as the preservation of its frontiers and internal communications."

The letter continues that, as certain allegations made respecting alleged agreements in the past with foreign shipping companies "encroach to some degree upon national safety," the council "are prepared to learn that they have no foundation of truth in a general sense. If, however, cases can be unfortunately discovered to lend support to the allegations, they are of the opinion that ship-owners and the Association of Chambers of Commerce should join in requesting Parliament to make it a statutory and penalizable offence (1) for any British shipowner to join with foreigners in any arrangement calculated to check British ships carrying British goods from the United Kingdom to any British Imperial port; (2) for any British shipowner to join with foreigners in any arrangement as to the control of British coastwise trade and shipping; (3) for any British shipowner to carry foreign goods from a foreign port at a cheaper rate than that charged for similar British goods carried in a British ship from a British port for an equivalent distance."

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THE GERMAN CIVILIAN.

CONDITIONS OF LIFE TO-DAY.

A neutral recently returned from South-West Germany gives me an independent account of conditions prevailing there which strongly corroborates that of the gentleman whose impressions I reproduced in my previous article. He had been in quite another part of Germany, but in all that relates to food supply his experience agrees with that of the visitor from Alsace-Lorraine, with whom he is unacquainted.

The first thing that struck him after crossing the German frontier was the large number of soldiers wearing boots soled with wood. Of every 100 soldiers 30 to 40 were shod in this way. He also spoke of the inferior quality of the food, declaring that it is impossible to drink the beer now provided in Germany—if you enter a beerhouse in the ordinary way. If, however, you approach it through the back door, you can get for a mark a glass of beer that is tolerable. The supply of food officially sanctioned is wholly insufficient; indeed one could consume the whole of a week's rations with ease at a sitting. A further indication of the shortage of food is the spectacle, common in restaurants, of well-dressed visitors bringing their own provisions with them. Seating themselves at tables, they take from a bag or other receptacle such things as potatoes and other eatables, and hand them to the waiter to be prepared for the meal. A rich man of his acquaintance explained that the daily supply of milk for afternoon tea was obtained at a cost of 10s. This sum was paid for less than half-a-pint, obtained in the following way.

A girl employed as a hand in the works of the man in question and paid 1s. 6d. an hour for her duties was sent every afternoon to a farm at a distance from the town. This necessitated a journey of an hour by train each way and an hour and a half on foot. The train cost 2s., and the milk 2s., while the balance was made up by the time taken by the girl in going from the station to her master's house.

On one occasion when this traveller was visiting friends the mistress of the house said to her husband that they must give their guest something special. The special thing thus provided was a tin of condensed milk, which had been bought the previous year at a high price and concealed in the cellar until it was thus brought forth in triumph to regale an honoured visitor.

THE PUBLIC AND THE WOUNDED.
The number of wounded men my informant saw in Germany was very striking, and not less striking the difference in the reception accorded the wounded on their return to England and Germany respectively. He had seen the welcome given to British wounded on their arrival at Charing Cross, and was much touched by the sympathy shown for these brave men and struck by the admirably fitted up ambulance cars in which they were conveyed to their destinations. He contrasted with this the scene at Düsseldorf after the battle of Langemarck a few weeks ago. Large numbers of severely wounded Germans, mostly of 17 or 18 years of age, were brought into the town. Their arrival proved that all the military hospitals in Belgium were overcrowded, for severely wounded men are not sent to Germany if it is at all possible to treat them in Belgium. These soldiers, many of them wounded in the legs, were conveyed from the station in trams. These cars had been specially prepared for the purpose by the removal of the seats and the substitution of arrangements for the reception of the wounded. These cars were linked together, thus making little trains, of which there were seven or eight. The men did not present at all a cheerful appearance, while their reception was marked by a sort of callous indifference, nobody taking the slightest notice of the men or seeming to care whether they lived or died. The people did not even stop in the street to look at the cars as they passed along, or to see the removal of the men from the cars to the hospitals. This is partially explained by the prevailing war-depression, which may be expressed in the words of a German 65 years of age, who said, regarding the recently loudly vaunted operations against Russia—"as geht wie geht in der Falle sitzen wir doch"—"let it go as it may, we sit in the trap all the same."

With regard to the reserves of troops, it is noticeable that every German battalion has a reserve battalion to call upon. These reserves have been drawn upon during the recent operations in the West, and the reserves are now made up of the boys of 17. An officer said they were "green," and at the front

and that when they came under fire they cried for their mothers. But these youthful soldiers are the most effective in the suppression of civil disturbances. These boys, whose military training has begun at 15, remain in the "Jugendwehr" till they are 17. They were called upon at Düsseldorf during the recent food riots, when the regular troops refused to fire upon the crowd. The boys had no such scruples, and fired with great effect. A few days ago there were still many signs of the disorders, such as broken windows and remnants of barricades.

THE BARKER CURE.
FAMOUS BONESETTER'S CASE.
Mr. H. A. Barker, the famous manipulative surgeon, publishes a reply in the "Nineteenth Century" to the recent speech on his claim to War Office recognition made in the House of Commons by the famous orthodox surgeon, Sir Watson Cheyne.

The War Office view is that there is no objection to a private soldier being treated by Mr. Barker (of course, at his own expense), but "if he dies the State cannot be responsible, if he is maimed for life the State cannot be responsible." In other words, should anything by ill-luck go wrong, there will be no pension either for the soldier or his dependants. This does not suit Mr. Barker, nor will it suit the country. Nor, presumably, will it suit Mr. Hodge, the Pensioner Minister, who is himself a "Barker cure."

Sir Watson Cheyne hinted in the House of Commons at the tragedies which may happen through a visit to a bone-setter. "Has he ever thought," asks Mr. Barker, in the "Nineteenth Century," "of the tragedies that have occurred through patients not visiting a bone-setter?" Here is one instance out of several mentioned—

"A man called to see me with a perfectly rigid knee, which was, of course, of the greatest inconvenience to him. Some months before he had displaced his knee cartilage, and as it did not yield to local treatment, he saw a specialist, who advised its excision. Arthroplasty was performed, but, to his horror, on recovering from the anaesthesia, he discovered that the wrong knee had been operated upon—the one that had never had anything the matter with it at all. Of course it was an accident to which anyone was liable. But the point is that the operation for the removal of cartilage even on the perfectly sound limb resulted in a stiff leg for life."

It is important to note that no charge of this sort of careless incompetence is brought against Mr. Barker by the doctors. They have to admit, because the evidence is overwhelming, that he can cure what they cannot cure. This does not mean that he is allowed to cure people he is not qualified for the job. Further, they will not permit any professional and unorthodox intervention in the treatment of the knee joint.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE CAMBRAI BATTLE.

NO FURTHER INFANTRY ACTION.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The enemy artillery was active during the night, in the neighbourhood of Bourlon and Moeuvres. There has been no further infantry action.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official message states:— We threw back the English, who attacked in many waves, to the north of Ghislavelt.

There was violent fighting between Maroing and the Peronne-Cambrai Road where we captured a section of trenches.

We stormed La Vaqueuque and repulsed counter-attacks.

We took 500 prisoners.

THE WORK OF THE AVIATORS.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Our low flying machines, on Sunday, bombed and machine-gunned villages occupied by German reserves, to the north of Bourlon and also the enemy's active batteries on the Ypres battlefield.

There were a few air fights. One German machine was brought down. Five of ours are missing.

ENEMY'S "COLOSSALLY COSTLY" DEFEAT.

London, Dec. 4. Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing today, states:—

The results of yesterday's great German effort is that La Vaqueuque has been left to the enemy and our line is slightly bent back on a mile front.

To the west and south-west of Masnières, we have withdrawn slightly, while it is understood that our line at Maroing now does not include the whole of the copse of that name. This is practically the sum total of the German recovery of territory, effected at a truly appalling price. His effort was admittedly undertaken to recover the lost fifteen miles of the Hindenburg line and to free Cambrai from the present threat. The situation at Bourlon Wood, which dominates Cambrai, is unchanged.

The Germans made prodigious preparations for yesterday's efforts, bringing many loads of troops from the Eastern Front.

The weather throughout was perfect, enabling our gunners and riflemen to make the best possible marksmanship.

It may be computed that no fewer than twelve Divisions were thrown into the attack, coming in in endless waves across the rolling country. Our advantageously posted field batteries caught the Germans at short ranges, with devastating effect; yet, at one time, sheer weight of numbers carried them through our line, to the south of Maroing, but a splendid and spirited counter-attack sent them reeling back. Again and again we either beat back the Germans, after awaiting the clash in our own lines, or advanced to meet them in hand-to-hand conflict.

Our airmen did magnificently. They spotted a large concentration of German guns and directly contributed to the destruction of many.

Whether the Germans will renew their colossal costly attempt remains to be seen. Personally, I do not believe the rumour that they have massed their cavalry, ready to break through.

We still retain the high country, to the north of La Vaqueuque, which considerably minimises any tactical advantage gained by the German re-occupation of the ruins of the village.

The most methodical activity prevails in the rear of our battlefield, where the exceptional dryness of the roads is facilitating the transport and other operations. I think it can safely be said that we are quite ready to deal with any further projects the enemy have in mind.

FRENCH REPULSE AN ENEMY ATTACK.

London, Dec. 4. A French communiqué states:—

There has been great artillery activity on the sectors to the north of Chemin-des-Dames, and intermittent artillery actions on the right of the Meuse.

The enemy, after a violent bombardment in the Woëvre sector, attacked the positions to the north of Flinny. Our fire drove him back, inflicting heavy losses.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

MORE ATTACKS REPULSED.

London, Dec. 4.

An Italian official message states:— We repulsed attacks to the southward of the Doone Valley, in the Giudicarie region.

The enemy artillery has been active between Mount Sisemol and Mount Castelgomberto.

We carried out a powerful concentration of fire on enemy masses at Gallio Wood and to the north of Mount Tondarecar.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

COMPLETELY CLEARED OF THE ENEMY.

London, Dec. 4.

An official despatch from East Africa states that General Van der Ventor, on December 1, reported that reconnoissances had definitely shown that German East Africa had been completely cleared of the enemy, and thus the whole of the last of the German overseas possessions had passed into our and the Belgians' hands.

A small German remnant has taken refuge in Portuguese territory and measures are being taken to deal with them.

The captures during November were 1,115 Germans and 3,382 native fighters, and we captured, or the enemy destroyed, six guns, 73 machine-guns and several thousand rifles.

Three thousand five hundred blacks belonging to General Tafel's force have now surrendered and no German military or civil authorities are now north of Rovuma.

Our occupation is complete and political officers are being appointed to all districts.

Our patrols penetrated considerably to the south of Rovuma.

NEVER AGAIN!

London, Dec. 4.

General Van der Ventor's report of the expulsion of General Lettow's force is hailed as marking the disappearance of Germany's Colonial Empire.

A tribute is paid to the conquest as a great imperial achievement by General Smuts, General Van der Ventor and the British, Indian and South African troops.

The German treatment of the natives is recalled and it is urged that the Teuton must never be allowed to rule in Africa again.

ADMIRAL TIRPITZ AND THE WAR.

A MOURNFUL CONFESSION.

London, Dec. 4.

The Hamburger Nachrichten contains a full report of a speech made by Admiral von Tirpitz at Essen, in the course of which he said:—

"Not only has England taken our Colonies and Mesopotamia, but everywhere she has anchored, deeper and firmer, the bases of her maritime and colonial supremacy. Further, she has, to-day, abolished German competition from all parts of the earth and has tarnished and down-trodden German prestige and honour by an unprecedented system of calumny and lies. In the whole of the trans-Atlantic world we are considered conquered and done for."

As far as is known, Admiral von Tirpitz had hitherto never made such admissions in public.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Dec. 3.

The Silver Market is quiet.

THE POSITION IN PALESTINE.

London, Dec. 4.

An official despatch from Palestine states:—

The situation, generally, is unchanged. East Country troops moved and captured the whole garrison of a Turkish post, to the south of Nahrana.

Our aeroplanes successfully bombed the Turkish communications, in the vicinity of Tulkéran.

TURKS PREPARING FOR A DETERMINED STAND.

CHURCHES SAID TO BE MINED.

London, Dec. 4.

Reuter's Special Correspondent with the Palestine Field Force, telegraphing on November 29, says there seems good ground to believe that the Turks have removed the archives and many civilians from Jerusalem and it is feared that they have not respected the churches which were the repositories of sacred relics and inestimable treasures which had been accumulating through many centuries. It is rumoured that some of these places have been mined.

The Turks have concentrated at Bireh and Elgid. The latter is the place where Joshua commanded the sun to stand still.

The Turks are preparing for a determined stand, realising that Jerusalem is lost if they give way.

THE LATE GENERAL MAUDE.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S.

London, Dec. 4.

A memorial service for General Sir Stanley Maude was held at St. Paul's Cathedral, at noon.

There was a large and distinguished congregation including General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the General Staff, representing the King; Lord Islington, representing the India Office; the Rt. Hon. Mr. Walter Long, representing the Colonial Office; the Duke of Connaught; Mr. Lloyd George; Lord Derby; General Smuts, and other members of the Army Council and Members of Parliament.

The Lord Mayor of London and the Sheriffs attended in State.

CAUSE OF GENERAL MAUDE'S DEATH.

London, Dec. 4.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MacPherson, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, stated that he regretted it had been confirmed that General Sir Stanley Maude died of cholera.

He was glad to say that cases of cholera in Mesopotamia were few.

GERMANS CONCEALING THEIR LOSSES.

London, Dec. 4.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MacPherson, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, stated that Germany had prohibited the export of official casualty lists, therefore the totals could no longer be published.

THE CANADIAN VICTORY LOAN.

Toronto, Dec. 4.

The Victory Loan totals over \$30,000,000, from over half a million subscribers.

AMERICA AND GERMANY'S ALLIES.

Washington, Dec. 4.

Senator Lodge, ranking Republican Member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, has urged the declaration of war on Germany's allies.

AMERICA'S SHIPBUILDING CONTRACTS.

Washington, Dec. 4.

The Shipping Board recommends that Congress should have more complete control in the regulation of merchant shipping, especially with a view to preventing extortionate ocean freights and also asks for additional legislation to cover the transfer of American vessels to foreign registry.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS AT PEKING.

Peking, Dec. 3.

The resignations of the Acting Premier, Wang Tshieh, and of the Ministers of the Interior, Justice, Finance, Education and Agriculture, and Commerce, have been accepted. General Wang Rhin-chen, who is at present Chief of the General Staff, has been appointed acting Premier.

AMERICAN WEEKLY WAR REVIEW.

Washington, Dec. 4.

Mr. Baker, Secretary for War, in his weekly review of the war, says that the outstanding feature is the ever increasing mobility of action of the forces engaged. The enemy is apparently seeking a decision, realising that he cannot endure much longer the strain of trench warfare imposed by the Allies in the West.

This explains the attempt to crush Italy where five weeks' desperate fighting has brought the enemy no nearer their real objective. The Italians, backed by the Allies, are now able to check the Austro-German invasion. The enemy is constantly detaching large contingents from the east front, although the season is not propitious for big military enterprises; yet, owing to the imperative necessity of a continuance of this mobility, further enemy offensives are anticipated. But the Allies give the enemy no respite and any German offensive will promptly be met by a counter-stroke of great severity. Referring to Cambrai, Mr. Baker says that the British have now got the situation well in hand.

BRITISH MAN-POWER.

QUESTION RAISED BY THE ENEMY'S LATEST ATTACK.

London, Dec. 4.

The newspapers point out that the strength of the German attack at Cambrai suggests that Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig was outmanned and raises the question, once more, of man-power.

The Times understands that a Government Committee with executive power, will be established to overhaul the use made of the man-power by the different departments.

COMING OUT MEN FROM THE COLLIERIES.

It is announced that a coming out of all men who entered the collieries since the start of the war, has begun.

A BRITISH MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

NATIONALISATION OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

London, Dec. 4.

The Daily Express states that Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction, has accepted the post of Minister of Public Health.

It is hoped that the Bill establishing the Ministry will be passed before Christmas. The Bill aims at the nationalisation of the Medical profession, involving free medical attendance for all, without the element of charity.

ENEMY BOY SCOUTS AT BELFAST.

London, Dec. 4.

Two "citizen enemy boy scouts" landed at Belfast from Ardrossan, carrying a portmanteau. They were shadowed and the portmanteau was found to contain sufficient explosives to blow up a street.

THE POSITION AT ADEN.

London, Dec. 4.

In the House of Commons, during the discussion of the Electoral Reform Bill, The Rt. Hon. Sir G. Cave, K.C., Home Secretary, intimated that the Government proposed to limit the disenfranchisement of conscientious objectors to war time and for five years after. Conscientious objectors rendering valuable war services would be exempted from this disqualification.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS AND THE FRANCHISE.

London, Dec. 4.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon stated that we are holding an area of about eleven miles from Aden. As far as was known, the Turks in the vicinity had no direct communication with Turkey and had received no supplies or reinforcement.

THE ARMISTICE.

Amsterdam, Dec. 3.

A Berlin official message says:— The local armistices on the Russian front, begun ten o'clock last night, and arrangements have been made referring to mutual intercourse and military activities. At least forty-eight hours must elapse before a recommencement of hostilities in the event of a renunciation of the truce.

ALLIED SUBJECTS LEAVING MOSCOW.

Petrograd, Dec. 3.

Allied subjects are hastening to leave Moscow.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACKS OF GREAT STRENGTH.

London, Dec. 4.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:— The enemy has resumed the offensive with great violence and to-day's fighting was exceptionally severe.

From Goncelien, to Maroing the enemy delivered attacks of great strength with large forces and was repulsed with heavy losses.

Our positions are maintained everywhere, except at La Vaqueuque and east of Maroing, where our line has been slightly withdrawn. The enemy broke through at one point south of Maroing, but an immediate counter-attack restored the situation.

We advanced our line slightly south-east of Polygon Wood and secured prisoners.

Sunday's operation north of Passchendaele yielded 129 prisoners and a few machine guns.

ENEMY'S SUPREME EFFORT.

London, Dec. 3.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters states:— The activity mentioned this morning in the region of La Vaqueuque was apparently the signal for the enemy artillery to blaze up along the whole front from Honnecourt to Moeuvres.

Our guns thundered in reply with a hurricane of fire, which has now lasted some hours.

A new German division from Flanders has been brought to this front, also fresh independent units are identified.

The Germans appear to be making a supreme effort in this sector, but the Correspondent temperately observes that for miles behind our lines there is one great scene of extraordinary activity.

Captured German objective maps show that the scheme of offensive was most ambitious. For example, certain troops had set them as their first day's objective, a line which would have carried their left flank to within two miles of where our front line rested prior to the great drive of November 13. The actual gain of these same troops is very slight.

As far as definite news is available, we are still standing firm at La Vaqueuque, which may be described as the centre of the German attack, and the enemy has nowhere progressed.

Our men are fighting like tigers, and they have piled up a regular barrier of field-grey corpses.

We have recovered still more of the guns temporarily lost during the first onslaught on Friday.

During Friday one battery of ten of our machine-guns fired 70,000 rounds at an average range of twelve hundred yards, with ghastly effect.

BRITISH CAPTURE OF PRISONERS.

NOVEMBER TOTALS.

London, Dec. 3.

A British official message states:— The captures during November in the Western theatre were 11,531 prisoners and 158 guns.

In Palestine they were 10,454 prisoners and 80 guns.

In East Africa they were 4,403 prisoners, of which 1,212 were Europeans, and three guns.

In Mesopotamia they were 437 prisoners.

AMERICA'S DETERMINATION.

Washington, Dec. 3.

Congress opened with a pronounced air of confidence. The determination to prosecute the war unsparring of resources was noticeable in the Treasury's estimates to provide \$13,500,000,000, of which \$11,000,000,000 are for war purposes.

RUSSIAN SITUATION.

ELECTION RETURNS SHOW MAXIMALIST DECLINE.

Petrograd, Dec. 3.

So far the election returns show a large aggregate in the provinces against the Maximalists, while a minority of the army is supporting them.

The following are some examples of the polling:— In the Rostov-on-Don Province the Cossacks and Cadets have together a 7,000 "plurality" over the Maximalists. In the town of Elizavetgrad a Jewish Coalition has 5,000 votes, the Socialists 4,000, the Cadets 3,700, and the Maximalists 1,500. At Nijni Novgorod the Cadets have 3,000 votes, the Socialists 1,000, and the Maximalists 400. At Rostov the Cadets have 7,200 votes, the Socialists 7,000, and the Maximalists 2,700. At Sevastopol the Maximalists have under twenty per cent of the whole. At Samara, supposed to be a Socialist stronghold, there is only a one thousand Maximalist plurality over the Socialists and Cadets combined.

THE METROPOLITAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

RAZAR 220 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. on each day.

Exhibition of Laboratories 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.

CONCERT and PLAY (in English) Thursday, December 6th 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.

*The Merchant of Venice (in Cantonese) on Friday, December 7th, 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. in the Great Hall of the University.

Tickets of admission to the University in the Evening \$1 each.

Millions of Chinese Families will starve this winter unless help is provided. The students of the University invite you to assist them to raise funds for the victims of the Tientsin Floods by coming to the Bazaar and Entertainment at the University on Thursday and Friday, December 6th and 7th.

Hongkong, Dec. 4, 1917.

INGRAM'S

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FITTED WITH STOPPER
GUARANTEED NOT TO SLIP OR LEAK.

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BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to receive and forward to Paris, free of commission and telegram charges, at the selling rate of T. L. on Paris, APPLICATIONS FOR THE ABOVE LOAN, which will shortly be opened to public subscription.

The list of applications will be CLOSED IN PARIS ON DECEMBER 16th 1917, and those intending to subscribe are invited to supply without delay.

ISSUE PRICE: 68.60%.

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BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,
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Subscription list will be CLOSED on the 12th December, 1917.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before the 1st November, 1917, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
where full particulars may be obtained.

L. BERINDOAGUE,
Manager.

Hongkong, Nov. 10, 1917.

TIENTSIN FLOODS.

THE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY invite you to their BAZAAR and ENTERTAINMENTS next Thursday and Friday, December 6th and 7th, at the University.

The Proceeds will be for

THE METROPOLITAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

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Hongkong, Dec. 4, 1917.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. H. Armstrong, Y.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY. THURSDAY, 6th December: 7.30 a.m. Right Half Company (Gun members other than specialists). 8.15 p.m. Left Half Company (Gun members other than specialists). FRIDAY, 7th December: 7.30 a.m. Right Half Company Layers and Setters Class only. 8.15 p.m. Left Half Company Layers and Setters Class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

25th Nov. to 7th December: E. L. Manning nightly at Belchers and Lyceum. Parades as per Posters posted at Headquarters. Engine drivers at 8.15 p.m. Electricians at 8.30 p.m.

PARADES FOR INSTRUCTIONS. Classes for higher ratings at Belchers at 5 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, under Staff Sergeants Overenden and Parsons.

DETAILS OF BELCHERS BELIEFS FOR DECEMBER 1917, is posted at Headquarters. Details of duties at Lyceum from 1st to 16th Dec. is posted at Headquarters.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Board.

CAMP. The Company will go into Camp on 14th December at Lo Wu. This is compulsory. All members must attend.

FOOTBALL. SATURDAY, 8th December: No. 1 and 2 Sections at Victoria School Ground. No. 3 and 4 Sections at Yau Ma Tei School Ground. Kick off 2.30 p.m. sharp.

Today's Advertisements

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM JAPAN.

THE Steamship "TJILIWONG," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous waters of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd. where and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 12th December, 1917, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined on the 11th December, 1917 at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No fire insurance will be effected by the Underwriter in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVI-CHINA-JAPAN LYN. Agents.

Hongkong, Dec. 5, 1917. 2365

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (on account of the deceased),

TUESDAY,

the 11th December, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD

AND BLUEWOOD FURNITURE, TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES, &c., &c.

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dining Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bathing in Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, etc., sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Heating Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including Side Tables, &c., Engravings, Pictures, &c., &c., Teak and Pine, Iron Safe, &c.

A few lots Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, &c.

Also

Carpets, Brass Fenders, a few lots Fire Bricks, &c.

Year PIANOS.

A large collection of South Sea Island Weapons, Idols, etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & WOOD.

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 5, 1917. 2363

COMPARE THE WORK!

The Royal Typewriter.

Prices \$230 to \$280

LESS EXCHANGE ALLOWANCE.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

TEL. 27. 4, Des Vaux Road.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
Prime Cut	lb.	21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	20
Roast—Shiu	lb.	20
Breast—Ngau Nam	lb.	18
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	18
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	20
Steak Sirloin—Ngau Lan	lb.	20
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb.	26

Bullock's Brains—Ngau No per set

45

Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li each

10

Tongue, corned—Ham Ngau Li

each, 60 cents.

Head—Ngau Tau

 lb. | 30 || Heart—Ngau Sam | lb. | 13 |
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb.	18
Foot—Ngau Kien	each	10
Kidney—Ngau Yin	lb.	9
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	12
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves Head and Feet—Ngau Tai	set	\$1.00
Butter—Young Pui Kwat	lb.	26
Mutton Chop—Young Pui Kwat	lb.	26
Leg—Young Pui	lb.	26
Shoulder—Young Pui	lb.	24
Saddle—Young Pui	lb.	16
Pig's Chittlings—Chu Chong	lb.	4
Brains—Chu No	per set	3
Feet—Chu Kien	lb.	14
Fry—Chu Chap	lb.	20
Head—Chu Tau	lb.	18
Heart—Chu Sam	each	10
Kidney—Chu Yin	each	10
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	30
Pork Chop—Chu Pui Kwat	lb.	24
Leg—Chu Pui	lb.	28
Loin—Chu Hau Tau	lb.	28
Tail or Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	21
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young	lb.	60
Tai Kien	set	60
Heart—Young Sam	each	8
Kidney—Young Yin	each	12
Liver—Young Kon	lb.	28
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tai	lb.	28
Beef, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	26
Mutton—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	26
Veal—Ngau Tai Yau	lb.	20
Sausages—Ngau Tai Cheung	No. 1	lb. 30
Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	16

Fish.

Barbel—Ka Yu

Bream—Pin Yu

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu

Carp—Li Yu

Crab—Chik Yu

Crab—Mun Yu

Crab—Hoi Yu

Cuttle Fish—Mun Yu

Dab—Sha Mang Yu

Dace—Wong Mei Lap

Dog Fish—Tsi To Sha

Eel, Conger—Hoi Man

Fish water—Tam Shui Yu

Yellow—Wong Sin

Frog—Tin Kien

Garcia—Shek Pan

Gudgong—Pak Kap Yu

Herring—Tao Pak

Halibut—Chung Kwan Kap

Labrus—Wong Fa Yu

Loach—Wu Yu

Lobster—Lung Ha

Mackerel—Chi Yu

Monk Fish—Mong Yu

Mullet—Tsi Yu

Oyster—Shang Ho

Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu

Porcupine—Lau Lo

Pike—Fa Pui Tong

Plaice—Fan Yu

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Hap

Hohow—Hoi Hau Pak Kap

Turkey, Canton—Fo Kai Kang

Turkey, Ho—Fo Kai Na

Snipe—Sha Tau

Pheasant—Shan Kai

Quail—Om Chuen

Partridge—Che Ku

FRUITS.

Almonds—Heng Yau

Apples, California—Kun Shan

Bananas, (bridge)—Macao

Carrots—Yung To

Cocoanuts—Y. To

Lemons, China—Ling Mung

Lemons, America—Ling Mung

Lichees, Dried, (small stone)

Oranges, (Canton), (Sweet)

Oranges, (Canton)

Pears, (Canton), Cooking—Sha Li

Peanuts—Fa Shang

Perseimons, Large—Hung Tao

Plantain—Tai Chiu

Pumpkin, (small)—Tsim Lo Yau

Walnuts—Hop To

Grapes—Po Tai Tze

Vegetables, &c.

Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheek

Beans, Sprout—Ngau Tai

Beet Root—Hung Tsi Tai

Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa

Brinjals, Green—Ching Yau Kwa

Red—Hung Kwa

Cabbages Chinese, (common)

Shanghai—Ye Tai

Cane Shoots, bunch—Kun Shan

Onion (Large)—Ye Tsi Pa Cheung

(Medium)

(Small)

Carrots—Kam Shan

Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsi

Chillies, Dried—Kon Lai Chia

Indian Corn—Shuk Mai

Lettsie—Young Shang Tsi

Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai

Mandarin—Kwai

Lam Ma Tai

Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tsi Ku

Okra—Lo Keng

Onions, Bombay—Young Chung Tau

Onions, Green—Shang Ching

Onions, Shanghai—Sheng-hoi

Parley—Kun Tsi

Potato, Sweet—Fan Shu

Japanese—Yat Fan Shu Tai

American—Yat Kai Shu Tai

Pumpkin—Tung Kwa

Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai

Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tsi Wong

Shallots—Chung Tau

Spinach—Yin Tsi

Tomatoes—Fan Kwa

Taro—Wu Tau

Turnips, Funt, (Long)—Lo Pak

Vegetable Marrow—Tsi Kwa

Water—Tsi Yung Tau

Lily root—Liu Ngu

Yams—Tsi Shu

Poultry.

Chicken—Kai Tai

Capon—Sin Kai

Capon, Large—Sin Kai

Duck—Ap

Duck—Pak Kai

Egg, Hen—Kai Tai (cooking) per doz.

Egg, Hen—Kai Tai (fresh) per doz.

Egg, Chicken—Kai Tai

Fowl, Hainan—Kai Tai

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, British French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS.

OUTWARD.

For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Tai O 5.00 P.M. 9.30 A.M.

Tai Po 5.00 P.M. 9.30 A.M.

Cheung Chow 7.30 A.M. 3 P.M.

Shataukok, Sha-tin and Sheungshui 4.00 P.M.

Aberdeen, Aukau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin, Stanley, 4.30 P.M.

Canton, Samui, 7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.

and Wanchow, 8 P.M. 8.30 A.M.

Macao 7.15 A.M. 8.30 A.M.

Kongmoon 6.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.

Nampan and Samui 5.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.

Shamshui 10.00 A.M. 9.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Macao 7.30 A.M. 8.30 A.M. (7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.)

Canton 7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M. (7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.)

Tai Ping 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Shek Kiu 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Kongmoon 5.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

Kumchuk 8.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

Kaukory 8.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

Except Saturdays.

In the case of Mails closing before 5 a.m. Registrations closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY

HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

DECEMBER 5, 1917.—a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer at Sea Level. Temperature. Humidity. Direction of Wind. Force. Weather.

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